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Kansas

Wm. Forester

The Inauguration of
Wilbur Nesbitt Mason
Baker University
1911



By transfer
The White House
March 3rd, 1913

The Inauguration of
Wilbur Nesbitt Mason, A.M., D.D.
as President of
Baker University
" Baldwin, Kansas



September twenty-third to twenty-sixth
One thousand nine hundred eleven

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PRESIDENT WILBUR NESBITT MASON

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Outline of Proceedings



THE inauguration of Rev. Wilbur Nesbitt Mason, A.M., D.D., as the sixteenth president of Baker University took place, with all the ceremony incident to such an event, at Baldwin, Kas., September 23 to 26, 1911. This series of exercises was of peculiar significance to Kansas Methodism and marks the opening of a new era of growth and development in the history of this institution. The fact that the chief executive of the nation, President William H. Taft, graced the occasion with his presence, spending the entire day in Baldwin, shows something of the growing importance of this college and the Christian ideals for which it stands. The memory of these four crowded days, culminating in the stately and impressive service of inauguration, will long linger as an inspiration and incentive to larger service in the memory of those privileged to attend.

Saturday

On this opening day guests crowded every incoming train. The exercises of this evening had been given into the charge of the student body, and right well did they show the Baker spirit. Early in the evening the students gathered in procession and with pennants and banners proceeded to the home of the president-elect. As a guest of the students he was escorted to a decorated carriage and, drawn by picked members of the various student organizations, was taken in state to the gymnasium, where an interesting program was carried out. Each class and literary society of the university presented one number, representing some historic scene or bit of college life in vivid form. The interest of the evening was intense and sustained, culminat-

ing a number of beautiful tableaux given by the senior class, representing the four chief epochs of American history.

Sunday

Sunday brought to Baldwin one of those rare autumn days that make life in Kansas a joy. *At 10:30 in the morning* President Taft arrived in his special train. A representative committee met him at the station and at once the President and his party proceeded to the First Methodist Episcopal church for morning worship. The services at the church were in charge of the pastor, Dr. R. B. Kester, and formed their appropriate place in the program of the week. The inaugural sermon was preached by President Francis J. McConnell of DePauw University, who took as his text Isaiah 40:30, "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk not faint." With simplicity and clearness Dr. McConnell presented in a striking way the climax presented by the text. In any field of endeavor the great accomplishment is not the glory of enraptured vision or burst of zeal that stirs the soul, but the patient plodding day by day in the homely path of our common life, "to walk and not faint."

Sunday Morning Worship

ELEVEN O'CLOCK

Organ, Toccata and Fugue in F.....*Bach*
Andante religioso*Jores*
Palms*Faure*

Hymn No. 106, "O Worship the King".....*Haydn*

Apostles Creed

Prayer

THE REVEREND REESE BOWMAN KESTER, D. D.

Anthem, "The Roseate Hues of Early Dawn".....*Burno Huhn*

The roseate hues of early dawn,
The brightness of the day;
The crimson of the sunset sky,
How fast they fade away!

O for the pearly gates of heav'n!
O for the golden, golden floor!
O for the Sun of righteousness,
That setteth nevermore.

The highest hopes we cherish here;
How fast they tire and faint!
How many a spot defiles the robe
That wraps an earthly saint!

O for a heart that never sins;
O for a soul wash'd white!
O for a voice to praise our king,
Nor weary day or night.

Here faith is ours, and heav'ly hope,
And grace to lead us high'r;
But there are perfectness and peace,
Beyond our best desire.

O by Thy love and anguish, Lord,
And by Thy life laid down,
Grant that we fall not from Thy grace,
Nor cast away our crown!

O for the pearly gates of heav'n!
O for the golden, golden floor!
O for the Sun of righteousness
That setteth nevermore!

Responsive Reading, The Nature and Eternity of Wisdom.

I wisdom have made prudence my dwelling
And I find out knowledge and discretion.

*Counsel is mine, and sound knowledge:
I have understanding; I have might.*

By me kings reign, and princes decree justice.
By me princes rule, even all the judges of the earth.

*I love them that love me;
And those that seek me diligently shall find me.*

Jehovah possessed me in the beginning of his way.
I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning.

*When he established the heavens, I was there,
When he marked out the foundations of the earth;*

Then was I with him, as a master workman,
Rejoicing always before him.

*Now therefore, my sons, hearken unto me;
For blessed are they that keep my ways.*

For whoso findeth me findeth life,
And shall obtain favor of Jehovah.

But he that sinneth against me wrongeth his own soul.

The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom,
And the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding.

Gloria Patri.....*Meineke*

The Gospel

The Offering

Offertory, Adagio*Maily*

Solo, "O Lord, Be Merciful".....*Bartlett*

MRS. DAVID GROSCH.

With broken heart, and contrite sigh,	Nor alms, nor deeds that I have done,
A trembling sinner, Lord, I cry;	Can for a single sin atone;
Thy pard'ning grace is rich and free:	To Calvary alone I flee:
O God be merciful to me!	O God, be merciful to me!

And when, redeemed from sin and hell,
With all the ransomed throng I dwell,
My raptured song shall ever be:
God hath been merciful to me.

The Inaugural Sermon

THE REVEREND FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, Ph. D., LL. D.

Hymn No. 91, "Guide Me, O Great Jehovah"*Hastings*

Doxology

Benediction

Postlude, "Pomp and Circumstance".....*Elgar*

MR. ERNEST F. JORES, Organist.

University Service

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THREE O'CLOCK.

Prelude, Fantasie in D minor..... *Lemmons*

Processional Hymn..... *Baring-Gould*

Onward, Christian Soldiers!
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before,
Christ the royal Master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
See his banners go!

Refrain:
Onward, Christian Soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before.

At the sign of triumph
Satan's host doth flee;
On, then, Christian soldiers,
On to victory!
Hell's foundations quiver
At the shout of praise;
Brothers, lift your voices,
Loud your anthems raise.

Like a mighty army
Moves the church of God;
Brothers's we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

Crowns and thrones may perish,
Kingdoms rise and wane,
But the church of Jesus
Constant will remain;
Gates of hell can never
'Gainst that church prevail;
We have Christ's own promise,
And that cannot fail.

Onward, then, ye people!
Join our happy throng,
Blend with ours your voices
In the triumph-song;
Glory, laud, and honor
Unto Christ the King,
This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.

Hymn No. 180, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" .. *Shrubsole*

Prayer..... THE REVEREND FRANK K. SANDERS, PH. D.

Anthem, "Recessional" *De Koven*

THE CHOIR.

God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line.
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine:
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart:
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away,
On dune and headland sinks the fire;
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the law;
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard;
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not thee to guard:
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord!

Responsive Reading, "The Nature and Price of Wisdom."
—Psalter, Page 83

The Gloria Patri..... *Meineke*

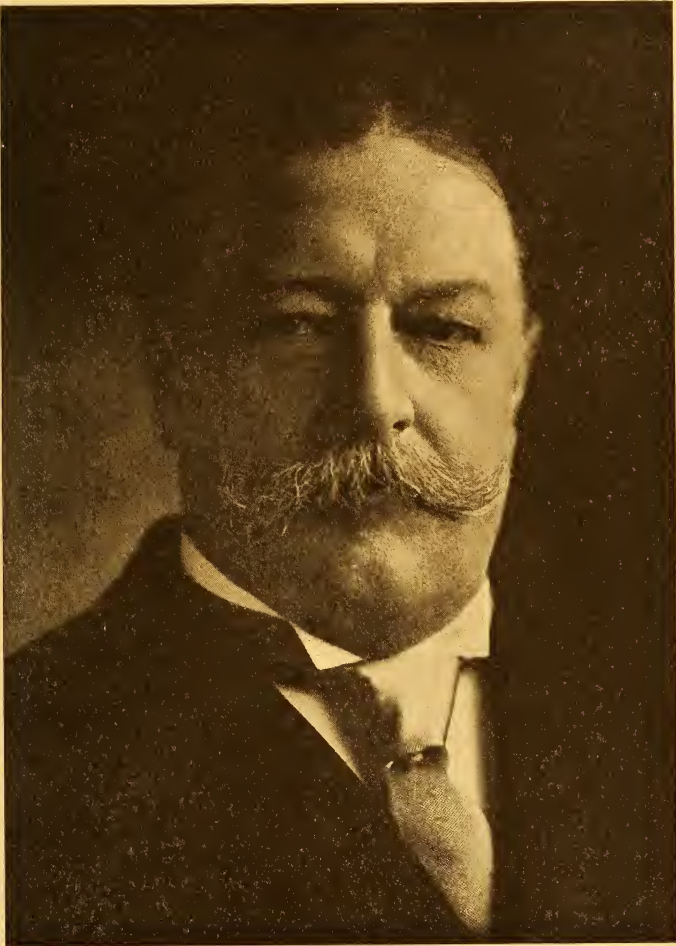
Presentation of His Excellency, Walter R. Stubbs, Governor

Address, William Howard Taft, LL. D., President of the
United States.

Hymn No. 702, "America".....*Carey*

Benediction

Postlude, March Heroique.....*Tschaikowsky*



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The service on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in many ways was the most notable ever held in the city of Baldwin. Every inch of space on the gymnasium floor was crowded with an orderly and reverent multitude. The distinguished guests gathered in the Case Memorial library and, led by President Taft and President-elect Mason, walked through a double line of students to the gymnasium. In compliment to the university President Taft wore a Baker hood representing the degree of doctor of laws. After a short introductory service, in which the invocation was offered by Dr. Frank K. Sanders of Washburn College, the president was introduced by the governor of the state, Walter R. Stubbs.

The address of the governor was a felicitous one, indeed. After a few complimentary words concerning the work of the university and after extending a welcome to its new executive head on behalf of the state, he presented as the speaker of the occasion the President of the United States, William Howard Taft.

The address of President Taft was notable in many ways. In the quietness of the afternoon he turned to a moral question and delivered an address of profound and far-reaching influence on the subject of the world's peace. In a way that compelled belief in the sincerity and lofty aim of his purpose Mr. Taft presented the possibilities of a higher type of national and international life in which Christian ideals might have larger sway and spoke in favor of the pending arbitration treaties between the United States on the one hand and Great Britain and France on the other. It was an eloquent plea from a Christian statesman that this nation be leader in a world-wide movement to abolish war from the earth, and he pleaded for the ratification of these treaties, not that there was danger of war with the two nations in question, but rather by these agreements to show other nations the pathway to a world-wide peace.

His address was as follows:

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADDRESS.

I am delighted to be here in Baldwin, and at Baker University, on the occasion of the inaugural of your president, and I join with Governor Stubbs in wishing for the university and the president continued and greater usefulness. I shall not go with Governor Stubbs into a description of the superlatives with

respect to Kansas and Douglas County and Baldwin, because I did not find that there was any dispute in this community as to what he said. In going about the country in a trip like this, one is sometimes doubtful as to the subject that he ought to select for an address. But it seems to me that on Sunday afternoon, and in the presence of a university, it is not inappropriate to discuss the question of national and international peace. I am quite willing to admit the virtues of war if we must have it, and in the presence of a Kansas audience, I must admit that Kansas was born in war and born of war, and that the virtues of her citizens have continued to be pre-eminent in independence and courage of opinion, because of the early trials that her pioneers and her settlers had to undergo in bearing the crisis and the issue of a nation.

I am willing to admit too, that war contributes greatly to stories of heroism that form ideals and make human character better. I am willing to admit that there are sometimes in the history of the world when it would seem as if nothing but war could accomplish the progress that has been accomplished, but in the war of independence nothing but war would have separated us from Great Britain and given us the opportunity to go on and make our glorious future. Probably, in Kansas one may well say it was quite impossible to cut out the cancer of slavery without war. War is made the subject of poetry. War furnishes many instances that commend themselves to man to show what man and woman can do under trying circumstances and to make character. But my friends, with all these things, there goes with war another picture—the suffering, the cruelty, the bloodiness, the low ambitions and the corruption that follow in its train. The agony of spirit that mothers and sisters and daughters have to bear, and the general demoralization that follows where law is silent and nothing but force rules; and therefore, I do not hesitate to say that it is possible to get along without war and to derive our ideals from other sources than that of battering men's heads and taking men's lives. But there is no court in which international controversies can yet be solved. Nations are going on to prepare themselves for war at any moment. Europe is an armed camp. The armaments on sea increase from year to year, and nothing but bankruptcy seems to be a cause for their diminution. It is true that the weight of armament, I mean the cost of it, perhaps prevents war by the thought on the part of those who have to pay the bills, that the bills would be

trebled if we had actual war, but that is not the best means of avoiding war. We have had a lot of treaties, called arbitration treaties, with the countries of Europe, in which we have agreed that we will arbitrate all questions save questions of national honor and vital interest, and they were supposed to be a step in the right direction. But it is left to each nation to say, under those treaties, what it regards as a question of vital interest or a question of national honor, and therefore, the declarations in the treaties are written in water, because if any issue arises of real importance it is easy enough for either nation which dislikes the arbitration to say, oh this concerns our vital interest, or this concerns our national honor. There are those who object to the submission of questions of our national honor to arbitration. I confess myself wholly unable to agree with them, and I want to put that question to the American people and invoke their decision as to whether it is not a step in Christian civilization to agree to submit to an impartial board of arbitration any question that concerns our national honor, rather than to submit it to the arbitration of battle to what was called in the old common law, the wager of battle. What does battle decide? Does it decide anything except that our guns, if we win, and our battalions, if we win, are stronger than those of the enemy? Does it really settle the rights of the controversy? Would you not rather submit to men who are supposed to know what national honor is a question of your national honor, than go in and have it decided by battle, especially if you happen to lose? Is there any real virtue in a decision that arises from a contest of force? Under those conditions I cannot see for the world of me, why we should not agree to submit, and the most important questions are the ones that are most likely to lead to war, and therefore, it is most important that they should be submitted to arbitration in order that we may avoid war. We will never avoid a continued armament. We have tried it. We have asked the nations of Europe to disarm at the Hague, but it was always postponed and it always will be postponed, for what reasons? It will be postponed because there is no other method of settling international controversies those nations can depend upon, and the only way we can hope to avoid a war in the future is to provide some substitute by which those issues can be settled peaceably. Now my ideal is that we shall have an arbitral court for all nations of the world, constituted by general agreement, into which any nation may summon any

other nation to answer to a complaint of injury, and that the jurisdiction be established by agreement, and that the nation go in whether it will or not at the time and there answer to the judgment of that tribunal. When you have such a court, then you will have war cease. You will have armament reduced, and you will have a condition toward which all Christian civilization ought to tend.

I gave some expression to some sentiment like this in two meetings of peace associations. The bill for the increase in the armament of the British Navy came up in Parliament and Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, took occasion to comment on those remarks of mine indicating a willingness on the part of the executive of our government to make a treaty in which it should be agreed that all questions, even including those of vital interest and national honor, should be submitted to arbitration, and he expressed the opinion, on behalf of His Majesty's government, that England would be delighted to go into such a treaty. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, gave expression to similar views, and in England there arose a feeling in favor of those arbitration treaties thus proposed that I suppose has not found an equal in its intense expression in any other movement in England for years.

When I sat down at the dinner where I spoke, Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador sat near me, and he said, "We will make a treaty of that sort with you, if you desire," so that furnished two countries with whom we might make a treaty of this general character. It met a response in this country and Mr. Knox went on to negotiate with Mr. Bryce and Mr. Jusserand to make a treaty that should accomplish the purpose. The treaties were made, and then were submitted to the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate considered the treaties and objected to one important clause. That is the majority of the committee did, and made a report against it. The minority supported the treaties. Then the Senate very properly, as it seems to me, directed the publication of the treaties and freed them from the obligation of confidence, and so the treaties are published and are known to all men for the purpose I doubt not of popular discussion. And I am here to present the cause of the treaties from one end of the treaty to the other, to explain the objections, and if I can, to answer them, and to reason them away and bring about, if possible, a ratification by the Senate of those two

agreements, which, if ratified, I believe will constitute a very substantial step toward the arbitral court of permanent peace which I have pictured.

The treaties are exactly alike. Let us take the treaty with Great Britain. It contains a recital that the treaties heretofore of arbitration have excepted questions of vital interest and national honor, and recite a determination and purpose on the part of the United States and Great Britain to abolish all causes of war between them and especially to omit the exceptions which have heretofore been included in their treaties of arbitration. The first clause contains a provision by which both countries agree to submit all justiciable questions to a board of arbitration, either at the Hague or else constituted by special agreement, and then the clause goes on to define what justiciable is. It says that justiciable differences are those which can be settled and decided on principles of law and equity, that is, of course, domestic and international law and equity, and that when such questions arise they shall be submitted to a tribunal by special agreement to be determined on by the executive with the concurrence of the Senate, as to the method of submission and so on, and the scope of the submission.

The second clause provides for the establishment of what is called a Joint High Commission. That Joint High Commission is to consist of three citizens or subjects of either party. Three citizens of the United States and three subjects of the King of Great Britain, to be selected by the President of the United States on the one hand, and, if Congress shall so desire, with the confirmation of the Senate, or indeed if the Senate shall so desire, with the confirmation of the Senate. This board of commissioners, this joint high commission of six, is to take up every difference that arises between the two countries that cannot be settled by negotiation, and to consider it for a year if either party desires it. That delay of a year is for the purpose of abating the hot feeling of indignation that is so generally engendered in questions of this kind, it being hoped that a year would enable everybody to settle down to a second sober thought with regard to the matter. Then the commission is to meet and recommend a settlement if they can, and what they recommend is advisory only. But there is one point which they may decide conclusively, if the vote is unanimous or if the vote is five to one, and that is when there is a difference between two parties as to whether the issue aris-

ing is within the first clause, that is, is justifiable and is one which both parties are bound to submit to arbitration. That is left to the Joint High Commission to decide if the parties differ. It is a question, as you see, of jurisdiction. It is a question whether the treaty includes this particular instance of difference which has arisen between the two parties. There is where the Senate, or rather the majority of the Senate Committee makes objection. It says that it is abdicating the functions of the Senate for it to agree in advance that some other body shall decide whether the question which has arisen is justifiable and ought to be arbitrated. With great respect for those of the Senate, who take a different view, it seems to me that this position cannot be sustained. I do not see why, if the Senate can agree to abide arbitration as to any international question as it has asserted the right to do time and time again, in the future, why it may not consent to abide the arbitration with respect to the question whether a difference which has arisen between two nations is not justifiable, according to the definition of the treaty. It is only the question of the construction of a treaty. The question of the construction of a treaty is a class of questions which is met common in international disputes, and if we cannot consent in advance to submit the construction of a treaty to a board of arbitration, we cannot submit to anything of importance between nations; and I think this most important because if the Senate cannot consent to submit a question of jurisdiction like that to a board of arbitration, then we are in the second rank or third rank of nations in that regard. Norway and Sweden have made a treaty in which they have excepted certain things and agreed to arbitrate certain things, but they leave to the board of arbitration to decide whether the questions when they arise come within the class to be arbitrated, or the class not to be arbitrated. If we, because of the limited powers of the Senate, are not able to enter into such a general treaty, then we defeat the expectation of the whole world. The world looks to us, a nation of 90 million people, rich, powerful, independent and free from foreign entangling alliances, to lead on this matter of peace, to lead on the movement that Christian civilization demands for the abolition of war, and I think it would be a step backward and most detrimental, not only to the interests of our nation, but to the interests of the world at large, if there should be found in the constitution a restriction that prevents us from being in the very van of Christian civilization in bringing about peace.

There is a good deal of trouble about national honor and the settlement of it by a court. There used to be a great deal of trouble about personal honor and it used to be that men of sober sense thought that if somebody insulted them, it was their business to put themselves in the way of a bullet from the man who insulted them. Now that was the duello. We have gotten over that. If there is a difference between you and another man that involves a question of honor you can settle it in court or you can settle it by arbitration if you will, but you are not going out with a revolver nowadays and put yourself on a field of honor and let him kill you because he insulted you. It was as illogical as possible. We have abolished it with reference to individuals, why cannot we abolish it with reference to nations?

I am the last man to depreciate the importance of the Senate of the United States. I believe it is a very necessary cog in our government. It has been most useful in the past and will continue to be useful in the future. It has legislative and also executive functions. It confirms the appointments of the President that Congress says shall be confirmed. Two-thirds of the members have to concur in a treaty, in the ratification of the action of the President before the treaty shall become binding on the country, and I respect and welcome the sensitiveness on the part of members of the Senate that they shall not part with any of the functions or powers that are given them by the constitution of the United States. But I venture to think that it is wise for them not so to hamper their action by a narrow construction of the constitution that shall interfere with the progress of the country and the progress of the world. It is said to be their duty to preserve their prerogatives. It is. We have different branches in the government, and we depend upon those in whose hands is the custody of those branches to defend them so as to maintain their independence, one of the other, but it does not help the power of the Senate to call it a prerogative. They have not any different prerogative from the prerogative of the executive or the prerogative of the House of Representatives. Prerogative means power, that is all, and the power of the executive in respect to treaties is that of initiating and making the treaty and the Senate of concurring in it. If the executive has the right to agree to a treaty, the Senate has the right to agree. If the Senate cannot bind itself by future agreement to arbitrate a question of jurisdiction, as this is, then the executive cannot agree in the same way. Of course,

there is a question not only of power but of advisability. The majority of the Senate Committee said that they thought that this Joint High Commission would be a breeder of war. I don't quite understand that. It seems to me that the delay of a year with negotiations between them will certainly abate the desire for war. Time makes a great deal of difference in that regard. It sobers men. It gives them sense. In the present trouble in Europe, if they had a joint high commission for consideration, I think it would help, and if either party was entitled to delay the action for a year, I am certain it would help. Human nature is the same the world over. When a thing gets a little stale, we do not have nearly so much interest in it, and even an international issue will pale if you wait 365 days to have it decided.

Now, my friends, I have come to you representing a great university, representing a great state, to plead the cause of the present arbitration treaties. If the third clause is stricken out, then it loses its binding character, because it leaves then to either party to decide what is justifiable, and if either party concludes that it does not want to go into an arbitration, why it can back out on the ground that its view of the term justifiable does not include the questions which have arisen.

If arbitration is going to be useful, it has got to be a real thing. You cannot play the game of heads I win and tails you lose. We have got to go into a contract and abide the judgment that may be a defeat of what we claim, and if we are not willing to do that, then we had better not go into arbitration at all, unless we are going to treat arbitration as a court, as a court to decide something which it has power to decide, and as a court which may decide against us and may humiliate us, then my friends, we might as well give up the discussion of arbitration. We have made great strides in arbitration. The Geneva arbitration initiated by President Grant, the Fur Seals Arbitration, the Fisheries Arbitration, were all steps to show what was possible to accomplish, and it is true that through arbitration we have disposed of all questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States, but we are not making these treaties solely for those countries. The danger of war with them is most remote, but we are making these treaties as an example to show to the world that we are willing to bind ourselves to abide the judgment in the future as to something we do not know now the character of, and if you strike out the third clause which transfers from

the Senate and the Executive the power to decide what is justiciable, you take away the sanction of the treaty that makes it really binding and gives it real character, and therefore I urge upon you, and I urge upon the Senate, that if we are to make real progress in Christian civilization toward the abolition of war, let's have the whole treaty and all the treaty as it is without an elimination and without cutting down the power of the Senate and saying that we cannot take rank in the front of those who are struggling to abolish that evil, most evil certainly, war. I thank you.

Monday

On Monday morning at 10:30 an informal meeting was held in the college chapel, which proved one of the most interesting of all the series. Under the general topic "Inspirational Addresses," subject, "The Christian College and the People," three notable messages were delivered. The first was by *Rev. J. R. McFadden* of Chanute, representing the South Kansas Conference, who took as his subject the "Pastor and the College," giving a practical talk on the large opportunity presenting itself to the truly educated pastor to give vision to his young people. One of the most vital forms which this work could take was in leading them to appreciate the value of a Christian education.

Following this came a notable address from one of the most distinguished representatives of the Baker alumni. It was of a character that thrilled the audience because they knew that the speaker lived very near the heart of the nation's life. *United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow* took as his subject one part of the general theme—"The People." He showed that the supreme power in American life is not law, but public sentiment. Instance after instance proved this first point conclusively and then the next thought was presented that the welfare of the country, the very life of the nation itself, depended upon an intelligent public opinion. In words that thrilled with passion and power the senator pictured the grave dangers that confront us today as a people, and in a masterly way brought forward his final point that the hope of the nation rested in the Christian college as the supreme mold of public opinion.

"The mightiest thing," said he, "that a man can do is to plant an institution like this in the heart of a great commonwealth."

The *Rev. F. L. Loveland* of Topeka, on behalf of the Kansas Conference, extended to Dr. Mason the good will and hearty support of the body he represented. As a general theme Dr. Loveland spoke for a short time on the chief problem of present day life, holding that this is not the development of our great industrial or financial resources but the building of great minds. In this work the college has the leading place, especially if it holds as its chief standard the spirit and ideals of the Christ life.

At 6:30 o'clock Monday evening nearly five hundred people assembled in Taylor hall, and at 7 o'clock were admitted to the university gymnasium, where the grand inaugural banquet was held. Representatives of many visiting colleges were present but the gathering was a typical Baker one, and enthusiasm ran high. After the repast had been disposed of, the chair was taken by J. Luther Taylor, '95, who acted as toastmaster and presented the speakers of the evening. The first of these was Congressman Philip P. Campbell, Baker, '88. He held the attention of the audience as he mingled personal reminiscences of college days with a plea for higher ideals in personal and civic life.

The next speaker was John A. Patten of Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and president of the Layman's Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a speech filled with the virility and magnetism of a man of affairs, Mr. Patten outlined the biggest job in all the world. It was that every man and every woman make the very most of the field of service God opened before them. In closing the speaker brought a personal message. As a close personal friend and former parishioner of the new president he brought a message of friendship and good will to the Baker people, and spoke in words of glowing eulogy of the great accomplishments of Dr. Mason in his former field of labor. Dr. John H. Race also added a few words of congratulation on the admirable choice Baker had made.

Tuesday

Splendid as was the gathering on Sunday afternoon, it was a unanimous feeling that the inaugural service held in the gymnasium on Tuesday morning at 10:30 was its equal in character and impressiveness. The academic procession, under the direction of Dean O. G. Markham, as chief marshall, was led by Judge

Nelson E. Case, president of the board of trustees, with President-elect Mason. Following them the trustees of the university, the delegates from other colleges and universities and the faculty passed slowly through the campus, making a scene of beauty and picturesqueness against the dark green background of tree and lawn. The inaugural exercises were held in the college gymnasium.

The program of this event which is given in detail on the following pages makes no mention of a matter of vital interest to all friends of Baker University, which was given a place in the early part of the morning exercises. Judge Case called to the platform J. Luther Taylor, one of the trustees, saying that he had an important announcement to make. Mr. Taylor described an athletic contest in which the trustees had been engaged under the leadership of the new president. The adversary was in the form of a debt of about \$100,000 resting on the university. As he announced the practical wiping out of this hindrance to the progress of the college as a gift of the trustees to the new administration the audience expressed great enthusiasm, men and women sprang to their feet and joined in cheers and college yells expressive of their delight in this signal victory, and of the noble generosity of the board of trustees.

Following the morning program, the trustees gave a dinner to delegates from colleges and universities and invited guests.

At the conclusion of the banquet the roll of delegates was called and each one introduced. A number of those present were also called upon for informal addresses.

The exercises of the day closed by a reception tendered President and Mrs. Mason in the university library. The building was thronged with those who came to shower congratulations and good wishes upon the new leader of Baker and to wish him success and happiness in his work.

The Inaugural Program

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIXTH
TEN-THIRTY IN THE MORNING

Prelude

Processional Hymn *John B. Dykes*

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty!
Early in the morning our song shall
rise to thee;

Holy, holy, holy, merciful and mighty,
God in Three Persons, blessed Trinity.

Holy, holy, holy! all the saints adore
thee

Casting down their golden crowns
around the glassy sea;

Cherubim and seraphim falling down
before thee,

Which wert, and art, and evermore
shalt be.

Holy, holy, holy! though the darkness
hide thee,

Though the eye of sinful man thy
glory may not see;

Only thou art holy; there is none be-
side thee,

Perfect in power, in love, and purity.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty!

All the works shall praise thy name,
in earth, and sky, and sea;

Holy, holy, holy, merciful and mighty,
God in Three Persons, blessed Trinity!

Invocation

THE REVEREND FRANCIS L. STRICKLAND, PH. D.

Anthem, "Great is Jehovah" *Schubert* The Choir

Greetings

EDWARD THOMSON FAIRCHILD, Ped. D., State Superintendent
of Public Instruction. Representing the Educational In-
terests of Kansas.

THE REVEREND JOHN H. RACE, D. D., President of the University of Chattanooga, Representing Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES GRAHAM DUNLAP, Litt. D., Representative of Ohio Wesleyan University, Representing Delegates from Colleges and Universities.

CHARLES IRWIN COLDSMITH, President of the Senior Class, Representing the Students of Baker University.

OSMON GRANT MARKHAM, Litt. D., Dean of the Faculty, Representing the Faculty of Baker University.

The Induction and Presentation of the University Charter and Keys
The President of the Board of Trustees.

The Acceptance; The President of the University.

Baritone Solo, "A Song of Thanksgiving" *Allitsen*
Prof. David Grosch

The Inaugural Address

The Conferring of Honorary Degrees

Doxology

THE REVEREND WILLIAM H. SWEET, D.D., Former President of the College.

Benediction

Postlude

Prayer by DOCTOR STRICKLAND.

Let us pray: O God, our Heavenly Father, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we worship Thee, the giver of all life and the source of all light: and we pray that Thou wilt enter our hearts with divine peace and blessing at this hour. We come to Thee as One whom we know and whom we love. We are not uncertain of Thy attitude toward us. We need not study Thy methods to find Thee in some favorable frame of mind for Thou art more willing to have us come to Thee than we can be to come. We ask, our Father, that Thou wilt teach us Thy thoughts at this time for Thou art the great Teacher and in this school that we call life, Thou art giving us our tasks. We pray Thee that we may be earnest students in this great school and that as the disciplines of life bring to us our lessons we may seek to learn them well. Hear us, gracious Father, as we ask Thy blessing upon the exercises of this hour. Wilt thou deepen our consciousness of what it means to work for Thee and labor for those great purposes and aims for which Thou didst found Thy kingdom: and grant that we may see more clearly than ever that this work of education is Thy work; that we need not divide our work into two halves, and call one-half secular and the other half sacred. We remember that all things are Thine, and every work is a divine work and every calling a sacred calling and so wilt Thou deepen our sense of our divine mission in life and if it be that we work in one field or another help us to believe that we are called of God for the work that our hands find to do.

We ask Thy blessing especially upon him about whom our thoughts gather at this hour. We pray that Thou wilt imbue him for this, Thy work. We pray that Thou wilt grant to him Thy wisdom for this task and as the possibilities of the greatness of this service shall dawn upon him, give to him also the thoughtful heart that he may serve Thee, with these who serve in this place.

And grant upon the faculty of this university Thy continued blessing and grant, we pray Thee, that these men and women may realize that it is Thy work and that they are called to higher and holier things. We pray that upon the Board of Trustees there may descend Thy benediction—these men of God who guide the affairs and who bear the burdens of this, Thy work. Grant that their hearts may be illumined and that they may see



BAKER UNIVERSITY
established in territorial times,
rich in worthy traditions, the
educational mother of thousands, with
adequate equipment and competent
teachers, is today vitally affecting the
life of the commonwealth and nation
as an influential Christian college.

Baldwin, the home of Baker University, offers educational environment altogether unsurpassed and merits the recognition in the educational world that she at present enjoys.

what it is to be workers with God for the conservation of Christian character and the great business of transmitting their earthly substance into that wealth that shall never pass away. And upon the student body, O God, wilt Thou continue Thy favor. We thank Thee for this glorious company of young men and women. We thank Thee that they come here with earnest purpose. We thank Thee for those who have gone out from their number into efficient and higher service of Christ's kingdom and in Christ's church; and we pray that from this time there may be more who shall consecrate themselves to Thee to do Thy will and to serve their fellow men. And now, O Father, grant that our thoughts may be Thy thoughts. Grant that we may see clearly with Thy divine fulness of vision. Help us to look to Thee for Thy guidance, realizing constantly that fellowship with Thy Son ennobles all life and may our purposes and our aims be consecrated by Him until that day when we shall be forever with the Lord. In the name of Christ, the Beloved,

Amen.

JUDGE CASE:

My friends, we have a number of greetings from those who have come to be with us on this occasion. You have the paper before you showing who they are and where they come from. I am very glad, indeed, to have the honor of presenting them to you this morning. The first one is a friend of Baker, a friend of young people, a leader in general education in Kansas.

SUPERINTENDENT FAIRCHILD: *Representing the educational interests of Kansas.*

Mr. Chairman, Friends of Baker University:

I regard it as a distinct honor and a great pleasure to be present on this occasion—to be permitted to take some small part in the ceremonies of the day. Not alone because we are to bring greetings to a new president, but because of the great University known as Baker, which has rendered such invaluable service in the upbuilding of a great state. Just the other day and we celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the sisterhood of states, but for fully three years preceding that date Baker had been planned and was beginning the service that was to be of such great importance in the years to come.

As I sat here this morning, and listened and was inspired, as were we all, by the account of the work of these trustees, I

said to myself, it is no wonder that this university is doing the great good that it is and that it has accomplished the great things of the past. Methodism and pioneerism are synonymous terms, and, here in Kansas, in our most prideful moments, will never forget the splendid things and noble ideals of self sacrifice that has been exhibited and has ever characterized Methodism in Kansas as well as in the nation.

It is not my purpose, this morning, to enter into an account of the history of this institution, but I am glad to present to you, friends, this morning, the fact that there never was a moment in all the history of this state when the educational interests were so closely united, were working together so harmoniously, as at this moment. Perhaps we do not often realize the tremendous aggregate influence of the colleges of this state. Our attention is frequently challenged and we are given frequent notice of the splendid work accomplished by our great state institutions, magnificent in the work they are doing and in the college enrollment. In the colleges of the state, last year, there were one thousand more students than in our state institutions. The total expenditures in these schools were in excess of the three state institutions. I might go on and give further comparisons, but I simply speak of this to show, my friends, that the colleges of Kansas are performing, today, as in the past a great and a signal service. We are proud of the work that is being accomplished in these institutions. We are proud of the spirit of the students and we are proud and delighted with the fact that in every one of these institutions, as indeed, in every educational institution of this state, we are coming more and more to realize that the greatest stress is to be laid, not upon mere scholarship alone, but upon the full development of the ethical and moral; and it is this that is receiving greater attention today, than ever before. Baker is an institution rich in the memory of the work that has been done, rich in the results and the splendid influence that has ever guided and directed those who have been in attendance and it is to this institution, sir, that the trustees in their wisdom, have called you—an institution, representing, as it does, a long line of illustrious predecessors, men who have labored for the upbuilding of this institution and for the larger good of the state—it is to this responsible position you have been invited and the friends of Baker and the friends of education everywhere are joining with these trustees in the

hope that you shall realize every ambition of theirs and that it shall be your great privilege to make of Baker University a still bigger university, one whose influence shall permeate every corner of the land and whose helpfulness shall be more and more recognized as the years go by.

We welcome you, Dr. Mason, to the educational field in this state. The thirteen thousand teachers in this state are each and every one your friend. They will prove to be responsive to every effort of yours and wish you, as I do, God's speed in the responsible work that is about to fall upon your shoulders.

DR. RACE:

Representing the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A three-fold privilege is mine this morning, as I stand on this auspicious occasion. First, to present greetings, for I am from the church that our dear friend served so acceptably as pastor. Permit me to read:

At a congregational meeting of the membership of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chattanooga, held September 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Wilbur N. Mason, D.D., served our church with the greatest acceptability for three years, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Mason is, on September 26th, to be officially inaugurated as president of Baker University, one of the oldest and most useful institutions of learning conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church; be it

Resolved, That we, as a congregation, request President John H. Race to convey to Dr. Mason the affectionate greetings of the people of his former parish with congratulations upon the fine opportunity for service before him, which he is so well qualified to meet;

Resolved Further, That we congratulate Baker University upon the acquisition of such a capable executive and tender our best wishes for the success of this institution.

In the second place permit me to present this minute from the faculty of the University of Chattanooga, an institution with which President-elect Mason has been, for three years, most intimately associated and to which institution he has rendered such valuable service.

The University of Chattanooga sends greetings to Baker University on the occasion of the inauguration of Wilbur Nesbitt Mason as President. It is the hope of the president and faculty that the cordial relations existing between the two universities may be perpetuated for the advancement of the cause of education in our beloved church and country.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sept. XVI, Anno Domini, MCMXI.

And now let me speak as the representative of the Educational interests of our church.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church seeks to apply to the educational activities of the denomination those principles of organization that have produced such marked results in the counting rooms and the factories of this present day. An educational new day dawned for the denomination when the General Conference in session at Baltimore in May, 1908, enlarged the function of this important organization of the denomination. The task committed to this board is a four-fold one, and in respect to them, in presenting the greetings of the board, I am permitted to speak for just a moment.

The first problem confronting the Board of Education was to standardize our Methodist institutions of learning, the idea being, not to have more colleges but to have better colleges, and to see that the education of the Methodist college should be equal to the best of any throughout our vast country and that this standard of education be rigidly adhered to by the officers in control of the different colleges under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second problem confronting the Board of Education was to connectionalize our different educational institutions. Prior to 1908 our Board of Education consisted of twelve members. It had been committed to the task of disbursing a loan fund. It was helpful in this agency to the youth of our educational institutions, but there came a vision to the denomination that something larger was to be expected of such a board and now representatives are gathered together from the fifteen General Conference Districts of Methodism and they sit in council planning, not alone for the loan fund, but for other phases of educational activity. Thus another function is fast being developed under the agency and through the auspices of this board.

We are learning more and more that our educational interests are one and this board is coming to have a direct, if advisory, interest in each school so that our denominational institutions shall feel that we are connectionalized, and all part of one great and glorious church.

The third great problem that our Board of Education hopes to do is to capitalize our denominational institutions. We are not to bring our youth to Methodist institutions just because they are Methodist institutions, but we do seek to present such cultural opportunity in our colleges of arts and science that when we step out and give any young man or young woman an invitation to attend any one of our institutions, we want him to understand that we are going to provide the very choicest in the way of teachers and introduce him to an equipment that is equal to the best that can be provided. It may have been true what was once said and when it was said, that "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other constituted a college." That would not be true today. We might, however, term that a seat of learning but we would not think of calling it a college. Today the laboratory equipment and the material demands for every department are such that we must have endowments and the Board of Education has been seeking to get into such intimate relationship with the great founders in the east that our denominational institutions shall feel the power of their aggrandized capital and right now under the agency of this board there are endowment campaigns in operation due to the generosity of the Rockefeller foundation that will add, when these campaigns shall have been finished, four and a half million dollars to the endowment and miscellaneous equipment of Methodist Episcopal institutions of learning and the work your trustees have done here in playing the game that you have been playing during these recent years is in perfect harmony with the ideals of the Board of Education that I have the honor to represent here this day. And I was thinking, as I heard the fine leader of men who knows how to play the game and understands the phraseology of our great college sport, I was thinking if every friend of Baker could be enthused with the never dying spirit that has been inaugurated here this day, that this old institution will go forward with such new zest that the touch-down shall be reached ere the game period shall be closed. I have been inspired as I

have thought of a little poem of Edmund Vance Cooke. I want to bring it to you as you hold the goal line and I want to apply it to you as you go into the game.

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful;
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble is a ton, or a trouble is an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only—how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow, or sly,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only—how did you die?

and with that spirit, going into this campaign for endowment for our denominational institutions we shall be able to capitalize them that they may reach the highest state of efficiency.

The great problem that confronts the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to Christianize our denominational institutions, standardize, connectionalize them, capitalize them, but pre-eminently Christianize them.

Representing the accomplished Secretary of the Board of Education and speaking this brief moment for the Educational Board I bring to you, President Case, and President-elect Mason the greetings, true and sincere from this board and we would

have you believe, as we doubt not you do believe, that Baker and all our other institutions shall recognize that Jesus Christ is here and the affairs of all our colleges are under the leadership of the Captain of our lives. All hail to Baker! All hail to you, sir, beautiful friend of the years, and may the God of all of us shower upon you His benediction as you go into the leadership of this fine opportunity!

PROFESSOR DUNLAP:

Representing Delegates from Colleges and Universities.

Friends of Baker University:

It affords me very great pleasure to extend to Dr. Mason, greetings and congratulations on behalf of the delegates of the various colleges as well as to felicitate Baker University upon securing so able an administrator for the duties that are so soon to be his. Baker University is not a theory—Baker University is a fact. It has a group of splendid buildings, it has finely equipped laboratories, it has an able faculty; it has a great body of loyal alumni, many of whom have acquired a large amount of possessions in this world. And this, sir, is the institution whose chief place you are to occupy. We congratulate you upon the opportunity that is here presented to you. We believe in Dr. Mason, we believe he is a man of highest culture, we believe he has ideals, he is young, he is energetic, he has enthusiasm and we welcome him to our western country because here we need education, and enthusiasm in matters of education. In the midst of the acclaim and cheers which are greeting you, Dr. Mason, let me call your attention to one fact, that at this moment Ohio Wesleyan is thinking of you. The faculty and alumni of your Alma Mater, of Ohio Wesleyan, are turning their minds toward Baldwin today. They are wondering what you will say in your inaugural; they are wondering what kind of ideals you will have; they are wondering if you have strength of force to carry on this great work that has come to you and at this moment some of your old college professors, who taught you years ago, are tarrying in their work and their minds are upon Baker University and they are hoping, and trusting, and praying that you may be given strength to hold aloft the highest standards of learning and that you may hold on to those ideals of Christian learning and Christian education

which you understand so well. I bring you congratulations from the colleges and from the Ohio Wesleyan I bring you a God's speed and a benediction.

MR. COLDSMITH:

Representing the Students of Baker University.

A great place is always awaiting the great man. By a great man I mean the man who serves. By a great place I mean the place where man can serve. For this, indeed, is an age of service. Never before have men given themselves so completely to the service of their fellow men as now. The measure of success is not fame nor position, but is the measure of service.

The life of the average college student is not settled and fixed in definite, hard lines. His character is opened to the influence of both good and evil. He is as clay in the hands of the potter. And thrice blessed is the man that can influence and fashion the life of a fellow man. And of all great service this is the greatest. To Dr. Mason this great responsibility and opportunity has fallen. And in him we are confident that our lives shall be touched for better things.

At the resignation of Dr. Murlin as president of Baker University the same guiding hand of God that has always been in the life of Baker, pointed to Dr. Mason. We were anxious to hear the name. When the name that had been selected from many, was presented to us, as only college students can, we cheered and demanded to know "What's the matter with Dr. Mason?" And some way we all answered: "He's all right." And from that moment he was ours and we were his.

We wanted to see him. And as we saw him for the first time we were more sure than ever that we were not mistaken. But now we know him; and in his wisdom his untiring energy and above all, his genial good nature, we have found our friend. Already we have come to love him, and now he is one of the great Baker family. And in this attitude more than in words, we extend our most hearty welcome.

Such relations only increase the opportunities for service. These grand opportunities are only exceeded by the possibilities of accomplishment. Baker has ever stood for high ideals. Her history has indeed been one of accomplishment, yet greater things are possible for us. I am enough of a Kansan to appreciate the majesty of the hills and vales and the glories of the Kansas sun-

rise and many hues of the departing day, but more than this I appreciate her great men who are doing the world's work. And also I dream of times when to a greater degree, there and there and there the world shall see the sons and daughters of Kansas and especially of Baker, as they give forth the many hues of a glorious life given to the service of humanity and God.

Dr. Mason, there they are before you waiting for the touch of the master workman so that they may go forth to valiant labor. This is your task. I congratulate you that you have been chosen president of Baker University. I congratulate you that the opportunities and responsibilities are large. I congratulate you that the conditions for the bringing about of the realization of these possibilities are so promising. And so, working hand to hand, heart to heart we shall work out the tasks that are before us. And, representing the student body, I bid you God speed in your glorious work.

DR. MARKHAM: *Representing the faculty of Baker University.*

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Friends of Baker University:

My place to speak is one under a high commission. It would not be comely to suggest the possibility that the congratulations of the faculty on this occasion are more hearty or more enthusiastic than those of other friends of the university. I would rather say that the felicitations from all quarters are thoroughly genuine and are unmingled, and to these the persons for whom I have the privilege to speak add their part as if to make full, even to overflowing, the measure of high honor and undiminished good-cheer.

The faculty of a college like Baker may be thought of as an inner-circle in the whole complex life of the institution, and as having a closer bond in personal relations than mere official rank or position, in some professional way. To this circle we give hearty greeting to the new president, and to Mrs. Mason, and to their interesting quartette of little girls. We invite them to draw up close to the genial fire-sides of our heart life, or to look out through the fair windows of friendship upon the prospect spread out in the whole round of activity in our town-life and church-life, as well as in our many-sided college activities.

A college is not only a retreat for study, but is also an arena for action, no less exacting or having no less significant an appeal than other places where a larger publicity is possible. The spirit of the age has linked contemplative thought with responsive and related action, and the college is the opportunity to see these phases of life as they may be molded in simpler outline. The one who is called to be the leader under such an opportunity, as the chief administrator of a college faculty, meets a demand high-minded, disinterested, provocative of serious purpose, and expecting competency and efficiency. All this we recognize in our new leadership. We look toward a high ideal of scholarship, which would buy the truth and sell it not, fearless in courage, sensitive to right.

The message I bear in high commission, President-elect Mason, is one not alone of genial felicitation. This hour is also a promise and a pledge. If we as a faculty have been true and faithful, devoted and efficient, zealous and alert, in days before this, and under other leaders, all this is pledged in sincerity and clear conviction to you and to the college we all delight to honor.

Charge to the President-Elect, Dr. Wilbur N. Mason, by Judge Nelson Case, President of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Mason:

Some weeks ago we first met, each looking for the other, by appointment. I had been commanded, by our board, to pay a visit to the southland and there, under the broad southern sky of Tennessee, to meet, face to face, the man whom we had hoped would be our leader, our president. I wanted to see whether or not you would come to accept this delightful position, this high office. I remember we talked over the things that are before us, the things we would have to meet. I remember you asked what we had out here to offer. And I replied something like that—that we had the hardest job you ever undertook. And you said, that's just what I want. Now you have accepted the offer; and the experience you have had here in these few weeks, and observation that you have already made, I think convinces you that I did not mis-state the fact. You have, with a realization of the difficulties confronting you, come to accept this position of hard work and great possibilities, and we welcome you to the one and expect you to accomplish the other.

I come today, by authority of the Board of Trustees, who have unanimously elected you, not from one or two but out of a great number of worthy leaders whom we had under consideration, to publicly declare our act and to formally induct you into office, and to place the management of the college affairs officially in your charge.

I want to call your attention to one or two things of the past. I hold in my hand the charter of this university, given by the legislature of the territory of Kansas in 1858. Civil war, in our own midst, had been going on for several years. Civil war in the nation could almost be discerned by the seer; and yet amid the trials of all those political and war-like scenes, the people of Kansas, represented by their representatives in the legislature, stopped a moment to make known their belief that in this great territory which would become a great state, we had a body of men ready to found an institution of learning which was designed to live and be as permanent as the state.

L. B. Dennis, Ira Blackford, Charles H. Lovejoy, Walter Oakley, N. Taylor, Homer H. Moore, James Shaw, Curtis Graham and William Butt—these men with others associated with them, had met in the previous year a short distance from here in a log cabin and had formed the Kansas Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and they came to the legislature asking it to give them authority to place here a Methodist college, based on Christian principles and experience, to endure so long as men are dominated by high ideals and inspired by noble courage. I need not go through the details of this great event, nor more particularly inquire into those times of trial and privation which were before the men who had the courage to assume the duties imposed upon them by this charge and of their worthy successors. Time would fail me to speak of Davis, Paddock, Hartman, Locke, Horner, Rice, Simpson, McNutt, Harford, Weatherby, Denison, Sweet, Gobin, Quayle, Murlin, who through faith subdued kingdoms of evil, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, overcame the forces of nature, escaped the edge of the sword, waxed mighty in war, turned to flight armies of aliens. The sacrifices they made, the burdens they bore, the afflictions they endured, and the achievements they won, would form too large a catalogue to rehearse today. Surely, of these the world was not worthy. And these all having witness borne to them through their faith,

received not the promise in such fullness as they hoped. God having provided some better things concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect. Into the fellowship of, and as successor to, this noble company of Christian leaders you are now to be admitted. Conditions have changed since these men made history; but if the problems confronting you are different, they are no less exacting than those which your predecessors had to solve, and we hope from you even more glorious results.

Into your care I commit this charter which was granted by the territorial legislature, and I ask you not only to preserve it, but to make it possible to have it transmitted to your successor with added honor and prestige.

The faculty of which you are the head, the body of young people who will look to you for guidance, have claims upon Methodists of Eastern Kansas which call for large financial investments, and you are now commissioned to cut the purse strings. But this can only be done and should only be done, on the theory that the Bible is the supreme text book and that the spirit of the Nazarene is to be the dominating force in the teaching here given, for this is the one supreme test by which Baker's right to exist as a part of the educational system of Kansas is to be determined. As authorized and directed by the Board of Trustees, I also deliver in your hands these keys which will unlock the various buildings which are now placed under your especial charge. They are the fruitage and growth of a half century's struggles and achievements, and have been placed on these grounds at great sacrifice. I will not stop to go into these details. Some of them you know, and these keys will unlock the doors of these buildings committed to your care.

The most precious treasure which we possess, and which I now commit to your directing hand—that for which charter, and campus, and buildings and faculty have been secured—is this fine body of students now here, and those who shall come after them from the great constituency of Baker University.

I was impressed with the fact at our first meeting, and the conviction has deepened during the weeks I have had the opportunity to witness something of your movements and to hear your words, that the key which is to unlock the hearts of these students and of Baker's great constituency from which they come, is not to come to you from the Board of Trustees through

me, but that it has already been delivered to you by a Power higher than man's creation. And this prerogative we believe you will use wisely.

In behalf of these high interests, in view of the sacred heritage of privation and of service which comes to you from the past, with a vision of the grand possibilities opening before us as we enter the second decade of the twentieth century, I appeal to you as the leader of this department of the King's educational host, to set the standard high, to press forward with all the energy you command for a conquest which comes only through the most strenuous exertion, and to listen intently for the voice and to watch with a sleepless eye for the guiding hand of the Supreme Commander.

Dr. Mason, by authority of the Board of Trustees, I now declare you president of Baker University, and possessed of all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations belonging to that post; and I now welcome you to that position.

Response of DOCTOR MASON:

Mr. President:

With a deep sense of the responsibility of the great task that I now assume, I humbly, but with high courage and confident faith in God, take up the duty you place upon me.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Mr. President, Members of the Board of Trustees, Delegates, Alumni, Faculty, Students and Friends:

I am deeply grateful for the honor shown me today by your gracious words and even more gracious acts. Your generous courtesy is evidence of the high place Baker University holds in your affection. The distinguished recognition I am receiving at your hands comes to me not as an individual, but as the chosen leader of an institution whose long service and large achievements have rightly given this college an enviable place in the educational life of this commonwealth and of the nation; for Baker's "line has gone out through all the earth," and her influence "unto the ends of it." On behalf of Baker University and on my own account, I heartily thank you.

I stand at the threshold of a new and untried task. Not as one having long years of experience in solving the perennial problems of education, or in doing the perplexing work of educa-

tional administration, am I in this presence to assume the responsibilities now formally put upon me. I am here rather as one who has been an earnest student in the schools and a careful observer of those tendencies in education that especially interest a teacher that has the pulpit as his desk, the Christian church as his lecture hall and laboratory.

To outline a policy, or to discuss any of the mooted questions concerning the college and the university is not my purpose. A policy is good only as it brings to pass definite and substantial results. The test of any policy is its product. To outline my policy as president of Baker University would not be valuable to you, and it might later seriously embarrass me, as the chasm between promise and fulfillment yawned wide in the pathway of coming years. Questions as to the organization and conduct of a college; the discussion of educational ideals and standards, and proposals as to the best methods for realizing those ideals or bringing the college up to the accepted standards of efficiency—these and kindred topics are more fitly considered in the educational conference. They do not find place in what today I wish to consider. I am concerned with what is at once the outgrowth of college conditions and at the same time the force that determines the conditions that exist in college life. My interest today centers in that elusive but substantial thing called "college spirit," or more exactly, "The Spirit of the College."

In dealing with this theme I am touching upon one of the most potent forces in the realm of higher education. The spirit of an institution is its most precious possession. More valuable than all endowments and educational foundations; more substantial than college buildings and the campus on which they stand; more permanent than faculty and student body; the spirit of the college is the realest reality about an institution. It vitalizes endowments and educational foundations, making sordid gold to glow with a radiance possible only when it is minted into glorious life. The spirit of the college enters into and tenants heaps of brick and stone until they are crowded with a living presence that voices its message from the speaking walls, echoes through corridors and presides over classes as they assemble in lecture hall and laboratory. The spirit of the college amalgamates a faculty gathered from far scattered schools and makes a heterogeneous group of independent thinkers and teachers to become a unit in their expression of the ideals and

purposes of the college. That same spirit enters into the crowd of youth constituting the student body. It transforms that diverse and sometimes motley company into an articulated organism vigorous and effective in action under the quickening impulse of the spirit of the college. It becomes the guiding hand to lead young men and women along new and undiscovered paths. It stirs aspirations, arouses enthusiasms, and gives a dynamic that sends out sons and daughters of the institution with a faculty for achievement—the best service any college can render to its students. This significant element in college life is the fullest expression of all that the college stands for and, at the same time it marks out the lines of the college's development. What individuality is to a man, that the college spirit is to the college. It gives character to the institution; it differentiates a school from its sister schools; it separates the college from all others of its kind and makes it worthy to be counted an educational center. Without this distinctiveness and individuality, a college is no more worthy its name than a furnished house bereft of the living presence of mother and children is worthy to be called a home. When the living, vitalizing and creative presence of the family is withdrawn, a house, however splendidly appointed for the comfort of its tenants ceases to be a home. It may be worth thousands of dollars as real estate but a home it is not and cannot be, until the humanizing presence of the family peoples the spacious parlors, library, and chambers with that spirit which is the essential element of a home. So endowments and buildings, museums and laboratories cannot make a college. These means to a great end are efficient only as the creative and directive spirit enters into them and turns them to their appointed uses.

Here is revealed one of the glorious opportunities afforded by educational work. No higher task can engage the energy of men. To take the raw, crude stuff provided through gifts for endowment and for physical equipment, shape it into a closely organized structure and breathe into it the breath of life so that it becomes a living spirit blessing multitudes of men and making of them living souls—this is a divine task. Men thus engaged are verily standing side by side with the Almighty, sharing with Him in the holy business of breathing into dust of the ground a breath that makes that dust a living soul.

When we seek a nearer view into this deeply mysterious thing, we are baffled. It eludes analysis and shuns the searching gaze. We have called it a living reality, and so it is. For this reason, it may not be analyzed into its constituent parts. Life in the process of analysis ceases to be life. We can only point out some of its manifestations and so reveal certain of its distinctive characteristics.

A college having the sort of spirit we are exalting must be pre-eminently loyal to the truth. Its controlling passion is the passion for reality. The right kind of college spirit cannot exist in an atmosphere of artificiality and sham. Whatever else it seeks, it is supremely concerned about the plain and unreserved truth. It is filled with a soul-stirring disgust when something untrue claims allegiance. It can ally itself with nothing except what bears the stamp of truth. It goes beneath appearance and looks into the inner facts; it pushes aside or scorns with a splendid disdain everything that cannot approve itself true. With a heroism and abandon magnificent, the college spirit cries "Give me truth or I die!" An individual or an institution imbued with such spirit will go upon any King Arthur's quest with a courage and serene confidence truly glorious. It does not fear the new; nor does it despise the old; for both are equally permanent in so far as they are true. Theories, vagaries, and dreams are futile. The truth alone endures.

Where this spirit prevails, there is a poise and composure that cannot be startled into sudden dismay by some new interpretation or some new discovery that does not fully square with previously accepted notions. Love for the truth emancipates from all such fear. Why be fearful since no reason for dread exists? The truth is what we seek and if we have it not today but find it tomorrow, we shall abandon the false and gladly seize the true. Any attitude other than this destroys that invaluable element of strength—the consciousness of absolute security born of an unswerving purpose to pursue only the truth.

A danger lies at this point in the path of the denominational college. So serious is it that it may destroy the finest elements in the spirit of the college. With the desire or the necessity of conforming to certain creedal standards while at the same time the college seeks to be loyal to the truth, an anomalous situation sometimes arises. If the standards do not harmonize with what is found to be true, a clash of authority occurs. In the effort

to reconcile the irreconcilable, the sense of security awakened by allegiance to the truth is destroyed, and there develops a feeling that something must be hidden because it cannot bear the light of day. A situation like this is deadly in its hostility to the spirit of the college. That almost joyous spontaneity that is one of its essentials is lost, and a haunting fear takes its place. The college loses confidence in itself—the first step toward losing the confidence of the college community and of the community at large. When this calamity comes, the real usefulness of the college as a teacher and leader of the people is destroyed.

Some may be disturbed at the possible implications of this position. Must standards be revised with the publication of every new discovery announced from the workshop of the scientific investigator or from the study of the man of scholarly research? That would imply that the college must read the morning paper before deciding its attitude for the day. This would make the college the creature of every passing whim and fancy of the so-called leaders of thought. Quite the contrary. The true college is a conserving and steadying force. Its business is to keep men from hasty and ill-advised conclusions. With patient but eager investigation, it examines and weighs; it tests and tries whatever claim the assent of educated men, and their decision becomes the rule of faith and practice, until fuller light or larger knowledge leads to a revision of opinion. This is an attitude rather than a confirmed and established position tenaciously held against even fuller knowledge. A willingness to give due consideration to all available facts is the true spirit of the college. If knowledge is power it is so only when it is real knowledge and not the whimsical conclusion of the study. The college must try the spirits whether they speak of themselves or whether they witness for the God of truth. When the college so conducts itself, the spirit prevailing in it will be wholesomely progressive and sanely conservative of all that is true. If this view is correct, the valiant champion of some particular doctrine need not fear lest he abandon the solid rock of positive conviction for the shifting sand of variable opinion. Conviction, however firmly held, is mere prejudice and caprice if it is not grounded on the enduring foundation of eternal truth. The spirit of the college makes its path across the trackless sands of outgrown and discarded opinions and comes to rest upon the firm and fertile ground of proved conclusions. This marks the path

of advance in that upward way toward the goal of perfect truth. The present becomes the dawn of a better, brighter day.

“Each age must worship its own thought of God,
More or less earthy, clarifying still
With subsidence continuous of the dregs;
Nor saint, nor sage could fix immutably
The fluent image of the unstable Best,
Still changing in their very hands that wrought;
Today’s eternal Truth tomorrow proved
Frail as frost-landscapes on a window-pane.”

This is the attitude of the open mind. It has clear and definite conviction, but it has none of the stubborn tenacity of opinion that maintains its stand against every champion of the new or of the old in a new garb. The spirit of the college develops a fine intellectual hospitality that welcomes light from every source. To do otherwise would be disloyalty to all for which the college stands.

“Nor know I which to hold worst enemy,
Him who on speculation’s windy waste
Would turn me loose, stript of the raiment warm
By Faith contrived against our nakedness,
Or him who, cruel-kind, would fain obscure
With painted saints and paraphrase of God,
The soul’s east-window of divine surprise.”

This joyous experience of surprise comes only to him who is ready to welcome the sunburst with wide flung window and a glad eagerness to catch the first light of the new day. A college faculty inspired with such a spirit is an exhaustless spring of inspiration to the student body. Their scholarly attainments and intellectual achievements may not be as great as many others may enjoy; but for the real business of the college, a corps of instruction so equipped in unmeasurable in its power. Through their eyes, young people of narrow horizon see visions of the limitless fields of the divine purpose to be wrought out in human lives. The quickening touch of high ideals stirs ambitious youth to dream dreams that are actualized in their awakened souls. For teaching is not mere instruction. It is inspiration. Education is an enthusiasm; a contagion of character spread through contact of soul with soul. Men are not made; they are begotten, created by the sovereign power of a spirit filled with a divine might energizing the untrained will, disciplining the mind, kindling the affections and giving them a field for exercise.

The material equipment of the college may be limited. The resources at its command may be meagre; but a body of heroic and self-denying teachers consecrated to the highest in education will enable the college to do for its students, what the best facilities cannot do without this spirit operating in the teaching corps. This spirit of the college becomes a brooding presence that warms into vigorous and glorious life that strange, distinctive something that is the possession of the awakened soul. An energy is implanted, a life is begotten that makes a man forever after a new creation. A fire is kindled in his blood that burns with consuming desire to achieve great things in life. For a man thus born anew no task is too great. Difficulties cannot rise so high as to strike with dismay his courageous heart. Defeat cannot be so complete as to make him acknowledge failure. The spirit of the college at this point becomes synonymous with service and sacrifice. To acquire learning may be the quintessence of selfishness; but the college must do more than store the mind of its graduates with the lore of the ages. To go deep in the realm of scientific research may be the gratification of a mere passion to know for the sake of knowing, but this is not education. The learned man is great only as his learning is made to serve the higher good of men. The expert in scientific investigation must bring his acquirements and consecrate them to the service of humanity.

The college spirit thus expressing itself leads its possessor up into the high realm where dwelt the Supreme Teacher of men. "For their sakes I sanctify myself," is the crowning glory of the Christ. It is the radiant ideal of every graduate that has come into the profoundest secrets that the college can reveal. The tragedy of too much that is called education is the futility and uselessness of the educated man. His superior advantages separate him from his fellows and he becomes censorious and disappointed. He has not given the college spirit right of way in shaping his character. His opened eyes behold the appalling defects in the life of the world, but his heart has not learned that the redemption of the world is the mission of the strong. To bear the infirmities of the weak is the high calling of the educated man. The college that can realize this ideal in its spirit and bring its sons and daughters to consecrate themselves to this task will be forever a blessing to the race.

Degrees Conferred

At the close of the Inaugural address, the president of the university by the recommendation of the faculty and by the authority of the Board of Trustees, conferred the following honorary degrees:

MASTER OF ARTS.

EMMA AMELIA ROBINSON: A friend of youth; vitally sympathetic with educational progress; teacher of childhood in many lands; pioneer in training of the young for intelligent and loyal membership in the Christian church.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

FRANCIS LORETTE STRICKLAND: Careful student of the works and word of God; efficient interpreter of the gospel of the Father's love to the sons of men; successful pastor; wise leader of a progressive college in the Middle West.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

JOHN ALANSON PATTEN: Man of affairs; far-visioned leader in the New South; master of the arts of friendship; generous benefactor of education and all good causes; great-souled layman in the church of God.

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